

SAINT PAUL, MAY 28, 1865.

## TO ADVERTISERS.

*"This paper has a Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly circulation nearly Treble that of any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents innumerable opportunities to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere."*

## JACOB THOMPSON.

Mr. Jacob Thompson, the legal agent of the rebel government in Canada, and one of "the rebels and traitors" named in President Johnson's proclamation as connected with the assassination plot, writes a letter to the *New York Tribune*, the material parts of which we publish, defending himself from this and other charges. It will be seen that he denies "on honor" (untruth) that he ever had any communication with Booth directly or indirectly, while he attempts to discredit the evidence pointing in that direction by alleging that the card sent by Booth, describing an interview and indicating a previous acquaintance, points more strongly to the complicity of President Johnson, who, as the *World* is in the habit of insinuating, and, as Mason said in his *Index* letter, had every thing to gain by the assassination of President Lincoln.

The ingenious use made by the rebel emissary of this circumstance perhaps indicates Booth's object in desiring an interview. It was, perhaps, a part of the rebel programme to cast suspicion on President Johnson, and the fact that Mason's first use of the news in England was to suggest the Vice President as the instigator of the assassination adds color to this view of the case.

The only effect of this atrocious insurrection is to add to the popular conviction of the monstrous depravity of the agents of the Rebellion and of their capability for any crime.

But Mr. Thompson's plan of "no guilty" will not avail to clear his skirts of this infamous crime. Harrold and Payne both put in a like plea, but both are proved parties to the conspiracy. Sander protestated his innocence in language quite as convincing as that of Thompson; like Thompson, he declared upon honor that he had never seen or spoken to Booth, yet the testimony proves that he was in intimate communication with Booth and that he was accessory before the fact to the assassination and, though no evidence has yet been elicited, or at least published as clearly implicating Thompson, he ought to be cut down and sent to Lexington to receive a second hanging under the laws of that State.

Gen. Lee is also to be indicted for some offence. It is probable that true bills will be found by the Grand Juries of the different Districts against all the rebels, to cast suspicion on the United States, but he is a traitor even according to his own secession theory that the citizen owes allegiance to his native State. He is a traitor to the United States and to Kentucky, and when he is hung in Alexandria, he ought to be cut down and sent to Lexington to receive a second hanging under the laws of that State.

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Those now or hereafter captured will be duly tried, and if convicted, they will either be hung or they will owe their lives to the clemency of the executive. Those who talk of mercy forget that it is not time to talk of mercy till justice has been vindicated. We may with a better fate than hanging for Stephens and Johnson and some others, but none of these men are fit subjects of Executive clemency till the law has pronounced its sentence upon them. The law is higher than the President, and the law demands that these men be tried, convicted, sentenced and suffer death for the greatest crime known to our statute. Executive clemency may interpose to save them from execution, but it cannot interfere to arrest their condemnation as traitors by due process of law.

## THE SULTANA DISASTER.

The report that Gen. Davis was superseded at Vicksburg on account of his responsibility for the Sultan disaster, seems to have no foundation. The finding of the court martial in that case makes no allusion to Gen. Davis, except in language which clearly shows that he knew nothing about the matter. The following is the only part of the report that contains any censure:

Good order prevailed, and the men were as courageous as could be expected under the circumstances. The safety of the men was not particularly considered by the number of men in the service, but the safety of the men in the Confederacy by saying that he did so in order to prevent the horrors of dismemberment, and that he did not want to expose the men to such a fate. He had no good reason for taking upon himself duties not properly belonging to him. There was no fault in the conduct of the men, but the fault was in the conduct of the officers referred to, to do any injustice to the soldiers on board the Sultan, or the Government.

The cause of the explosion, from the evidence, was there not being sufficient water in the tanks. The evidence fully shows that the Government has transferred as many, if not more, troops, on boats with no greater care, with safety. Whether this is the case or not, but it appears that Jacob Thompson's case looks terrible black.

The answer to Thompson's bald-faced about the right of secession, is that that question was submitted to the arbitration of arms and that it is now finally and forever decided, that secession is treason.

## THE BLACK LIST OF DOOMED TRAITORS.

If it be true, as our dispatches intimate, that John C. Breckinridge was one of the parties captured on the coast of Florida while attempting to escape in a boat to Havana, we need now only to catch Benjamin and Thompson and Mason and Slidell, to complete the roster of the responsible chiefs of the rebellion on their march through the prison to the gallows. We have now on our hands the President and Vice-President of the defunct confederates; their two rebel War Secretaries, Seddon and Breckinridge; the General-in-Chief, Lee, with nearly all his trusted subordinate generals. Among the great political originators of the rebellion, we have Hunter and Campbell and Howell Cobb and Gov. Brown of Georgia, and Harris of Tennessee, and numerous other lesser lights. Every day is adding to the number of the captured leaders of the rebellion, and appearances indicate that President Johnson is determined, in one way or another, by scaring them into banishment, or executing upon them the terrors of the law, to put these fellows out of the way of inflicting any more mischief upon the misguided people of the South.

A good commencement has been made. The arch-chief, of the rebellion, Mr. Jefferson Davis, late of Richmond, Virginia, has been formally indicted for treason against the Government of the United States, by the Grand Jury of the District of Columbia, in conformity with the following provisions of the Constitution of the United States. Section 3 of

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VOLUME V.

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Article 3 of the Constitution declares that:

Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless upon the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

Article 6 of the Amendments to the Constitution, provides that:

All criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed.

Davis is charged with levying war against the United States, and with aiding and abetting the hostility against the United States, in the District of Columbia. If he had confined his hostility to the rebel States, it might have been difficult to secure an impartial trial of his offense; but by his invasion of Northern soil, he has fortunately supplied all the conditions necessary to his conviction under the terms of the Constitution.

It is also said that John C. Breckinridge has been indicted by the Grand Jury of Alexandria, Va., for treason, he having committed hostilities in that district.

He should be hung twice; for he is not only a traitor under the constitutional doctrine of the paramount allegiance of every citizen to the United States, but he is a traitor even according to his own secession theory that the citizen owes allegiance to his native State. He is a traitor to the United States and to Kentucky, and when he is hung in Alexandria, he ought to be cut down and sent to Lexington to receive a second hanging under the laws of that State.

Gen. Lee is also to be indicted for some offence. It is probable that true bills will be found by the Grand Juries of the different Districts against all the rebels, to cast suspicion on the United States, but he is a traitor even according to his own secession theory that the citizen owes allegiance to his native State. He is a traitor to the United States and to Kentucky, and when he is hung in Alexandria, he ought to be cut down and sent to Lexington to receive a second hanging under the laws of that State.

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**THE GRAND REVIEW.**

**The Second Day's Proceedings.**

**Grand Ovation to Sherman's Army.**

**Enthusiastic Reception of Generals Sherman, Logan, Howard, Blair &c.**

**The Streets Strown With Flowers.**

**Sherman Snubs Stanton on the President's Stand.**

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Before day light this morning, the fire companies of the city were out watering the streets for the splendid military display that Gen. Sherman's army had made. The air was chilly, but the sun rose warm and bright, and soon the firemen, who were packed on every side, even though the crowd which witnessed the pageant yesterday, was increased by the number of spectators that had gathered to see the grand review. The 17th corps, the order of division of the 17th corps, was 3d division, Maj. Gen. Giles Smith; 1st division, Maj. Gen. Force.

A few moments came a platoon of mounted guides. They rapidly mounted on a horse, and moved to the right, and stopped and declaimed with a flourish of flowers, came the new and popular commander of the Army of the Tennessee, Major General Logan. Close on his heels followed the 1st Division, and Gen. Sherman, and other horses decorated with flowers. Upon reaching the western part of the city a veteran reserve soldier approached Gen. Sherman with another boutonniere, but the general, the latter, however, and his mount, said "Give it to Howard," shouted the multitude, but he too having but one hand could only attend to his prancing horse. So the veteran returned to his seat, and held his flower in the cheer of all.

The 15th corps held the advance of the army of the Tennessee. A few minutes after 9 o'clock the head of the column appeared, led by Maj. Gen. W. H. Hazen, commanding the corps. The order of division was 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32d, 33d, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42d, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52d, 53d, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62d, 63d, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72d, 73d, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82d, 83d, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92d, 93d, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102d, 103d, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122d, 123d, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132d, 133d, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142d, 143d, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th, 151st, 152d, 153d, 154th, 155th, 156th, 157th, 158th, 159th, 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895th, 896th, 897th, 898th, 899th, 900th, 901st, 902d, 903d, 904th, 905th, 906th, 907th, 908th, 909th, 910th, 911st, 912d, 913d, 914th, 915th, 916th, 917th, 918th, 919th, 920th, 921st, 922d, 923d, 924th, 925th, 926th, 927th, 928th, 929th, 930th, 931st, 932d, 933d, 934th, 935th, 936th, 937th, 938th, 939th, 940th, 941st, 942d, 943d, 944th, 945th, 946th, 947th, 948th, 949th, 950th, 951st, 952d, 953d, 954th, 955th, 956th, 957th, 958th, 959th, 960th, 961st, 962d, 963d, 964th, 965th, 966th, 967th, 968th, 969th, 970th, 971st, 972d, 973d, 974th, 975th, 976th, 977th, 978th, 979th, 980th, 981st, 982d, 983d, 984th, 985th, 986th, 987th, 988th, 989th, 990th, 991st, 992d, 993d, 994th, 995th, 996th, 997th, 998th, 999th, 1000th, 1001st, 1002d, 1003d, 1004th, 1005th, 100

**Dry Goods.**  
**NEW GOODS!**

D. W. Ingersoll &amp; Co.

Are receiving by express from the late

**PANIC AUCTION SALES**

IN NEW YORK.

**SPLENDID STYLES**

OF

**NEW DELAINES:**

AND

**LADIES' DRESS GOODS,****CALICOES.****BROWN & BLEACHED MUSLINS**

AND

**HOOP SKIRTS!**

which, together with an

**EXTENSIVE STOCK**

OF

**DRY GOODS,**

THEY WILL SELL AT THE

**LOWEST MARKET PRICES.**

Those who want Dry Goods should be sure and call at

D. W. INGERSOLL &amp; CO'S

sept-ly

ST. PAUL, MINN.

**NEW GOODS, NEW PRICES!****CATHCART & CO**

Are receiving by Express

Large Additions to their Stock,

consisting of all the novelties in

**Foreign & Domestic Dry Goods.**

Having made our purchases under the most favorable circumstances, we are enabled to offer a line of goods which will be attractive to all who seek for the new, beautiful and the good. Tenderers will be called upon to furnish us with a full and accurate statement of the value of their goods, and we shall be pleased to give them a full and accurate statement of the same—with the assurance that it shall be our aim to make all business transactions both pleasant and profitable to the buyer.

Remember the "Old House."

No. 132 Third St.

St. Paul, April 18, 1865. *saply*

J. L. FOREPAUGH &amp; CO.,

Thompson's Block, 3d Street,

Saint Paul, Minnesota.

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVELY

**WHOLESALE DRY GOODS HOUSE**

In Minnesota.

WE ARE JUST RECEIVING OUR NEW SPRING STOCK

and would call the attention of buyers to the fact that having made our purchases at the time of the

Late Great Decline.

and principally from the large

Auction Sales at New York,

we can offer our customers BETTER BARGAINS

than they can get in any market west

of New York.

Our assortment of goods is very extensive, and comprises all varieties in

**DRY GOODS**

AND

**Yankee Notions.**

We respectfully solicit an examination of our goods and prices.

J. L. FOREPAUGH,

and A. UERACH,

St. Paul April 22, 1865.

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—A Sure Cure for these distressing

complaints is now made known in a

new publication, published by Doctor O.

FITS—PEPSIS BROWNS.

The new publication is provided

in a fit manner that cannot be

described, and cures everybody who has used it.

FITS—equally well in cases of fits as of

dyspepsia, and the ingredients are

free to all on receipt of five cents to

FITS—PEPSIS BROWNS.

myself—*PEPSIS BROWNS*, 10 Grand St.

FITS—Jersey City, N. J.

myself—*PEPSIS BROWNS*.

The Largest Cabot Manufactory

IN THE NORTHWEST.

Bigelow's Satin—Enamelled

BYRON COLLARS.

A new article of invention, this collar exceeds

all other paper collars for comfort, neatness and economy.

Satin-Enamelled Garrets, Linen Paper

Garrets.

Latest, satin—paper collars and cuffs; a

new and convenient article. The trade supply

BIGELOW, Manufactures,

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"THIS IS NO SUCH WORD AS FAIL."

Tarrant's Compound Extract.



TO ADVERTISERS.

**LATEST BY TELEGRAPH**

**AMNESTY PROCLAMATION.**

The Classes Exempted from its Benefits.

PROCLAMATION BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

WHEREAS, The President of the United States, on the 8th day of December, 1863, and on the 26th day of March, 1864, did, with the object to suppress the existence of rebellion and induce all persons to return to their loyalty, and to restore the authority of the United States, issue proclamations offering amnesty and pardon to certain persons who had directly or by implication participated in the said rebellion; and,

WHEREAS, many persons who had so engaged in said rebellion, have since the issuance of said proclamations, failed or neglected to take the benefits thus offered them; and,

WHEREAS, many persons who have been justly deprived of all claim to amnesty and pardon, thereby rendered incapable of their participation in the said rebellion, and by implication, participated in the said rebellion; and,

WHEREAS, the President of the United States is by the Constitution made commander-in-chief of the army and navy as well as chief executive officer of the United States, and is bound by solemn oath faithfully to fill the office of President of the United States, and to take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

WHEREAS, the rebellion which has been waged by a portion of the people of the United States, against the properly constituted authorities of the United States thereof, in the most violent and dangerous form but whose organizations and armed forces have now been almost entirely overcome, has in its revolutionary progress deprived the people of the United States the eighth-ninth.

WHEREAS, the Secretary of the Navy has taken possession of all public property belonging to the Navy Department, within said geographical limits, and put in operation all acts of Congress in relation to naval affairs having application to said State.

WHEREAS, the Secretary of the Interior put in force the laws relating to the Interior Department applicable to the geographical limits aforesaid.

WHEREAS, the rebellion which has been waged by a portion of the people of the United States, against the properly constituted authorities of the United States thereof, in the most violent and dangerous form but whose organizations and armed forces have now been almost entirely overcome, has in its revolutionary progress deprived the people of the United States the eighth-ninth.

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WHEREAS, the Secretary of the Navy has taken possession of all public property belonging to the Navy Department, within said geographical limits, and put in operation all acts of Congress in relation to naval affairs having application to said State.

WHEREAS, It becomes necessary and proper to carry out and enforce the obligations of the United States, to the people of North Carolina, in securing them in the enjoyment of a republican form of government, now therefore,

In obedience to the high and solemn duties imposed upon me by the Constitution of the United States, and for the purpose of enabling the loyal people of said state to organize a state government whereby justice may be established, domestic tranquility insured, and loyal citizens protected in all their rights of life, property, and liberty, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby appoint Wm. W. Holden, Provisional Governor of North Carolina, whose duty it shall be at the earliest possible period to proclaim such rules and regulations as may be necessary for convening a convention composed of delegates chosen by that portion of the people of said state who are loyal to the United States and no others, for the purpose of altering or amending the Constitution thereof, and with authority to exercise within said State all the powers necessary and proper to enable such loyal people of the State of North Carolina, to restore said State to its constitutional relations to the Federal Government, and to present such a republican form of government as will entitle the United States and no others, to the protection of the United States against invasion, insurrection, and domestic violence.

Ninth, All persons who held the pretended civil or diplomatic offices, or otherwise domestic or foreign agents of the pretended Confederate Government.

Second, All who left the United States under the United States to aid the rebellion.

Third, All who shall have been military or naval officers of said pretended Confederate Government above the rank of Colonel in the army or Lieutenant in the navy.

Fourth, All who left seats in the Congress of the United States to aid the rebellion.

Fifth, All who resigned, or tendered resignations of their commissions in the army or navy of the United States to aid the cause of the rebellion.

Sixth, All who have engaged in any treason other than lawfully as prisoners of war persons found in the United States services as officers, soldiers, or seamen, or in other capacities.

Seventh, All persons who have been engaged in the destruction of the commerce of the United States upon the high seas and all persons who have made raids into the United States from Canada, and been engaged in destroying the commerce of the United States.

Eighth, All persons who have been engaged in the fighting of the rebels for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Ninth, All military and naval officers in the rebel service who were educated by the United States in the Military Academy at West Point or the United States Naval Academy.

Tenth, All persons who left their homes within the jurisdiction and protection of the United States, and passed beyond the so-called Confederate States, for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Eleventh, All persons who have been engaged in the destruction of the commerce of the United States upon the high seas and all persons who have made raids into the United States from Canada, and been engaged in destroying the commerce of the United States.

Twelfth, All persons who have been engaged in the destruction of the commerce of the United States upon the high seas and all persons who have made raids into the United States from Canada, and been engaged in destroying the commerce of the United States.

Thirteenth, All persons who have been engaged in the destruction of the commerce of the United States upon the high seas and all persons who have made raids into the United States from Canada, and been engaged in destroying the commerce of the United States.

Fourteenth, All persons who have taken the oath of amnesty as prescribed in the President's proclamation of December 1863, or an oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States, since the date of said proclamation, and who have thereafter kept and maintained the same inviolate.

Provided, that special application may be made to the President for pardon, by any person belonging to the excepted classes, and such, if any, will be liberally extended as may be consistent with the facts of the case, and the peace and dignity of the United States. The Secretary of State will establish rules and regulations for administering and recording the said amnesty oath so as to insure its being apprehended.

J. A. DICKSON.

The above letter is enclosed by Capt. T. M. Newson, now Quartermaster at Fort Snelling, and the well known Editor of the old St. Paul Times—now absorbed in the Press—and the entire reliability of the author is vouched for by him.

EDS. P.R.

# THE SAINT PAUL PRESS.

SAINT PAUL, TUESDAY, MAY 30, 1865.

NUMBER 123.

VOLUME V.

**OFFICIAL BULLETIN.**

**Surrender of the Trans-Mississippi Rebels.**

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 27, 1865.

Major Gen. Dix.

A dispatch from Gen. Canby dated New Orleans May 20th states that arrangements for the surrender of the confederate forces in the Trans-Mississippi Department have been made. They include the men and material of the army and navy.

E. M. STANTON.

At Goldsboro, N. C.

NEW YORK, May 29.

The "Times" Goldsboro correspondent gives an account of the arrival of Gen. Sherman at Goldsboro, at that place on the 20th, at which the organization of a Union party was made. The conduct of the negro troops garrisoning the town is spoken of in the highest terms. About 100 negroes are now in the regular army and will receive pay.

It is reported that Gen. George H. Thomas is ordered to Washington to be placed in command of the department of Virginia. Gen. Steadman is ordered to report at Washington until the arrival of Gen. Sherman.

The army of the Tennessee will be ordered to Louisville and mustered out. Gen. Logan has refused a Brigadier in the regular army and will receive pay.

It is reported that the gratuities of the negroes will be paid to the destitute and women. An order has been issued that the gratuities of the negroes will cease after this month.

Telegraph Communication Resumed.

PHILADELPHIA, May 29.

The Western Union Telegraph Company's lines are now in full telegraphic communication with Memphis, Vicksburg, Mobile and New Orleans, and are receiving and sending private messages to those cities.

Admiral Worden's Fleet—Flight of McGowan.

NEW YORK, May 29.

Admiral Worden's flying squadron, which were sent to blockade the Stonewall, and subsequently destined to Brazilian waters, put into Charleston on the 20th.

McGrath of South Carolina, has run away from Columbia.

Gen. Sheridan at St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., May 28.

Gen. Sheridan arrived here yesterday afternoon. He was met on the opposite side of the river by a delegation of citizens, who gave him a warm welcome.

The serenade at night was participated in by a large crowd of enthusiastic people.

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Wood, Lime, and Brick.

WOOD, LIME, AND BRICK.

FRESH LIME every week.

WOODS—SPLIT AND SAWN.

Delivered, piled, and measured at the house in quantities desired.

Constantly for sale at the Upper Level.

2000 cu. ft. of wood.

2000 cu. ft. of lime.

2000 cu. ft. of brick.

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WICK, will supply dealers at

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This Wick is warranted equal to the best in use.

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Union Block, Third street, St. Paul.

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Office—Adjoining the Bridge.

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THU-WEEKLY PRESS.—By per annum, \$2.50 for all months; \$1.25 for three months; 60c for one month.

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To Mail Subscribers to the Press.

In ordering the Press by mail, by observing the following suggestions, much annoyance to yourselves and the publishers may be avoided:

Always date your letter, give the post office, county and State in full to which you wish the paper sent, and also name the edition wanted, whether daily, weekly or monthly.

If the subscription is a renewal, give the date at which the former subscription expires, as shown on the printed direction label on the paper. It is desirable that a renewal be received a few days previous to the expiration of the former subscription.

In ordering a change in the direction of a paper, give the address to which it has been sent, as well as that to which you wish it changed, and name the edition.

If any portion of the letter is intended for the Editor, it should be written on a separate sheet of paper.

NEWS ITEMS.

Victor Hugo writes: "The thunderbolt which has broken on Washington has shattered the world. Darkeness of this kind occur in the night. But the American people is a colossus of bronze. Traitors can scratch it, but they know not how to destroy it. Its liberty should fall in America, it would be a shipwreck in humanity. Fighting deluge."

It is said that the rebel Governor Magrath, of South Carolina, and Wade Hampton, the rebel cavalry chief, were both to Columbia, the capital of that State, on the 10th instant, engaged in consoling all the males they could lay their hands on, for a continuation of the war on their own account.

Now that Davis and Stephens have both "abdicated," the Presidency of the Southern Confederacy devolves upon the speaker of the House of Congress, Thomas S. Brooks, of Virginia, is the fortunate individual. He has not yet made his appearance to receive the oath of office.

Our neighbor of the Democrat keeps repeating that he has never seen a mountain moving, and that he has never seen many a mountain sleep. Louisville Journal.

Mr. James Bennett, tragedian, well known upon both sides of the Atlantic, has published a letter, trusting "immediate steps will be taken by some of the foremost men in dramatic art, in London and the provinces, to procure the arrest of Mr. Davis." United States Consul to a document expressing their horror and their indignation at the atrocious deed (the assassination of President Lincoln) "committed by one whose name will be forever execrated by every member of the profession."

The F. F. V. secess ladies of Richmond have so far conquered their repugnance to the Yankees as to beseech General Ord with applications for appointment to clerks in the Government service.

The Chicago Journal says that Western Union telegraphed to the amount of \$700,000, or nearly a million of money, and that of Charles Francis Adams, United States Minister to England, to \$225,000.

—In China, if a man is not married by 20, he is drummed out of town.

—The number of post offices in the U. S. is 28,573.

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—The population of Paris this year is 1,607,800, exclusive of a garrison of twenty-eight thousand four hundred men.

—Fourteen thousand copies of the "Life of Caesar" were sold in Paris on the day of publication.

—George Peabody, the London banker, is about to return to his native home to spend the evening of his days and sleep with his wife.

—What California needs most to-day is rain. What she wants to-morrow is severe, though somewhat, which would equal the male population, according to the last census.

DEMOCRACY.

An English writer whose communications to the London Times under the signature of "Historicus," have attracted much attention by their marked ability, says: "It has been vulgarly supposed that democracy is necessarily incompatible with strength and vigor of executive action, and that the concentration of authority in a single despot is necessary for the conduct of a great war. This is not true. The American people have adopted. It has been thought that democracies were necessarily feeble to their rulers, unstable in their policy, and wavering in their determination. That, too, the democrats of America have disproved."

It has been said that democracies were necessarily violent and cruel in their disposition, and that from impatience of discipline and obedience, they are unfit for military success. No man, I say that now, has ever had any doubt that a democracy would not support the expense of war and the burdens of taxation in their determination. That, too, the democrats of America have disproved.

It has been said that democracies were necessarily weak and unbound by their constitution, and that from impatience of discipline and obedience, they are unfit for military success. No man, I say that now, has ever had any doubt that a democracy would not support the expense of war and the burdens of taxation in their determination. That, too, the democrats of America have disproved.

In the Book of Mormon, which has been so commonly known as the Mormon Bible, and which is by all so-called "Mormons" received as good authority in mooted questions, there occurs the following emphatic language:

"Behold David and Solomon truly had

more firm and unbound support, and more abundant and inexhaustible resources than those which the Americans have

freely placed at the disposal of Mr. Lincoln. His re-election in 1864 was

evidence of the wise and prudent fitness of the people who exercised the suffrage;

and the result of their having to leave no doubt on the minds of thoughtful men as to the necessary issue of the great contest.

**PETROLEUM NASBY.**  
He "Makes a Delegation up  
himself" and Visits the  
President.

TERMS.—DAILY PRESS.—By mail, \$1.00 per annum; or by weekly subscription, \$3.00 per annum; or by three months' subscription, \$7.50 for all months; \$1.25 for three months; 60c for one month.

WEEKLY PRESS.—One copy, one year, \$2.50; six months, \$1.25; club of four copies, one year, \$9.00; club of twelve copies, one year, \$20.00; club of twenty copies, one year, \$40.00.

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Agents for the Press.

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To Mail Subscribers to the Press.

In ordering the Press by mail, by observing the following suggestions, much annoyance to yourselves and the publishers may be avoided:

Always date your letter, give the post office,

county and State in full to which you wish the paper sent, and also name the edition wanted, whether daily, weekly or monthly.

If the subscription is a renewal, give the date

at which the former subscription expires, as

shown on the printed direction label on the

paper. It is desirable that a renewal be received a few days previous to the expiration of the former subscription.

In ordering a change in the direction of a

paper, give the address to which it has been

sent, as well as that to which you wish it changed, and name the edition.

If any portion of the letter is intended for the

Editor, it should be written on a separate sheet of paper.

NEWS ITEMS.

Victor Hugo writes: "The thunder-

bolt which has broken on Washington has

shattered the world. Darkeness of this kind

occur in the night. But the American people is a colossus of bronze. Traitors can scratch it, but they know not how to destroy it. Its liberty should fall in America, it would be a shipwreck in humanity. Fighting deluge."

It is said that the rebel Governor Magrath, of South Carolina, and Wade Hampton, the rebel cavalry chief, were both to Columbia, the capital of that State, on the 10th instant, engaged in consoling all the males they could lay their hands on, for a continuation of the war on their own account.

Now that Davis and Stephens have both "abdicated," the Presidency of the Southern Confederacy devolves upon the speaker of the House of Congress, Thomas S. Brooks, of Virginia, is the fortunate individual. He has not yet made his appearance to receive the oath of office.

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repeating that he has never seen a mountain

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—What California needs most to-day

Dry Goods.  
NEW GOODS!

D. W. Ingersoll & Co.

Are receiving by express from the late

PANIC AUCTION SALES

IN NEW YORK.

SPLENDID STYLES

DE

NEW DELAINES

AND

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

CLOTHES.

BROWN & BLEACHED MUSLINS

AND

HOOP SKIRTS!

which, together, with an

EXTENSIVE STOCK

OF

DRY GOODS,

THEY WILL SELL AT THE

LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

Those who want Dry Goods should write and call at

D. W. INGERSOLL & CO'S

ST. PAUL, MINN.

Sept 1-7

13,600,243.56.

Insurance, &c.  
M. P. NICHOLS,  
INSURANCE AGENT.

METROPOLITAN, NEW YORK

Capital \$300,000.

Surplus \$300,000.

LORILLARD, NEW YORK

Capital \$250,000.

Surplus \$250,000.

HOME INSURANCE CO.

Capital \$250,000.

Surplus \$175,000.

MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE

Assets \$7,000,000.

OFFICE:  
191 Third street, St. Paul.  
apartly

FIRE AND MARINE

INSURANCE.

CURTIS & ETHERIDGE

191 Third St., St. Paul.

The aggregate capital of Fire Insurance repre-

sented by its amounts to

\$13,600,243.56.

All losses in the State are settled by us as soon as proofs are prepared.

GOODS AND MERCHANDISE

INSURED WHILE IN TRANSIT.

Both on river and lakes.

We hope, by prompt

attention to every branch of the insurance busi-

ness, to merit the confidence and patronage of

the public.

Curtis & Etheridge,

Oct 6th

BROOKLYN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Montague Street (near Court),

BROOKLYN, NEW YORK,

And 141 Broadway, New York.

CASH CAPITAL, \$125,000.

ON THE MUTUAL PLAN.

Eighty per cent of the profits go to the members.

The Directors of this mutual company have assumed

the responsibility of insuring the substantial interests

of Brooklyn and New York.

Extra Indemnity is given by this Company for the

losses of the Indians.

CHRISTIAN ROUER, President.

RICHARD H. HARRIS, Secretary.

R. GORDON, Green Agent for Minnesota.

A. G. BREHINE, Medical Examiner.

St. Paul, Sept. 15, 1864.

JOHN NEVELL,

Superintendent.

THE DIVISION RAILROAD

ROUTE, MAIN AND BRANCH LINES,

ST. PAUL, Sept. 15, 1864.

NOTICE

TO SETTLERS ON RR. LANDS

ALL PERSONS claimants land at Governmental rates

who reside in the State of Minnesota, will be sold to the highest

and best bidder in tracts not exceeding one

hundred and sixty acres each, and

as far as practicable with the Winnebago Indians, April 15th, 1859, and an

act of Congress, approved February 21st,

1863, entitled "An Act to provide for the sale of the lands of the Winnebago Indians, and for the sale of their Reservation in Minnesota, for their benefit."

No bid will be entertained at a rate less

than two dollars and fifty cents per acre.

In case a bid is accepted, the party making

the same will be notified within thirty days after such bid, and the party shall make payment to the undersigned, the land for which

such bid was made will be subject to sale to

any other bidder.

Payment will be issued and transmitted to

purchasers as soon after payment as the same

can be prepared. Payment may be made either in cash or by the certificate of incumbrance of the Winnebago Indians, issued

by the Commissioners of Indian Affairs, for the debt of Indians, and such certificate of said debt and article of the treaty above mentioned.

The right to reject any and all bids is reserved. All bids must be sealed and delivered to the undersigned, the sum deposited will be returned to the unsuccessful bidder.

DESCRIPTION OF LANDS.

Now 1-10, lots 1 and 2, sec 10, 1-2, sec 9, 1-3, sec 8, 1-4, sec 7, 1-5, sec 6, 1-6, sec 5, 1-7, sec 4, 1-8, sec 3, 1-9, sec 2, 1-10, sec 1, 1-11, sec 12, 1-12, sec 13, 1-13, sec 14, 1-14, sec 15, 1-15, sec 16, 1-16, sec 17, 1-17, sec 18, 1-18, sec 19, 1-19, sec 20, 1-20, sec 21, 1-21, sec 22, 1-22, sec 23, 1-23, 1-24, 1-25, 1-26, 1-27, 1-28, 1-29, 1-30, 1-31, 1-32, 1-33, 1-34, 1-35, 1-36, 1-37, 1-38, 1-39, 1-40, 1-41, 1-42, 1-43, 1-44, 1-45, 1-46, 1-47, 1-48, 1-49, 1-50, 1-51, 1-52, 1-53, 1-54, 1-55, 1-56, 1-57, 1-58, 1-59, 1-60, 1-61, 1-62, 1-63, 1-64, 1-65, 1-66, 1-67, 1-68, 1-69, 1-70, 1-71, 1-72, 1-73, 1-74, 1-75, 1-76, 1-77, 1-78, 1-79, 1-80, 1-81, 1-82, 1-83, 1-84, 1-85, 1-86, 1-87, 1-88, 1-89, 1-90, 1-91, 1-92, 1-93, 1-94, 1-95, 1-96, 1-97, 1-98, 1-99, 1-100, 1-101, 1-102, 1-103, 1-104, 1-105, 1-106, 1-107, 1-108, 1-109, 1-110, 1-111, 1-112, 1-113, 1-114, 1-115, 1-116, 1-117, 1-118, 1-119, 1-120, 1-121, 1-122, 1-123, 1-124, 1-125, 1-126, 1-127, 1-128, 1-129, 1-130, 1-131, 1-132, 1-133, 1-134, 1-135, 1-136, 1-137, 1-138, 1-139, 1-140, 1-141, 1-142, 1-143, 1-144, 1-145, 1-146, 1-147, 1-148, 1-149, 1-150, 1-151, 1-152, 1-153, 1-154, 1-155, 1-156, 1-157, 1-158, 1-159, 1-160, 1-161, 1-162, 1-163, 1-164, 1-165, 1-166, 1-167, 1-168, 1-169, 1-170, 1-171, 1-172, 1-173, 1-174, 1-175, 1-176, 1-177, 1-178, 1-179, 1-180, 1-181, 1-182, 1-183, 1-184, 1-185, 1-186, 1-187, 1-188, 1-189, 1-190, 1-191, 1-192, 1-193, 1-194, 1-195, 1-196, 1-197, 1-198, 1-199, 1-200, 1-201, 1-202, 1-203, 1-204, 1-205, 1-206, 1-207, 1-208, 1-209, 1-210, 1-211, 1-212, 1-213, 1-214, 1-215, 1-216, 1-217, 1-218, 1-219, 1-220, 1-221, 1-222, 1-223, 1-224, 1-225, 1-226, 1-227, 1-228, 1-229, 1-230, 1-231, 1-232, 1-233, 1-234, 1-235, 1-236, 1-237, 1-238, 1-239, 1-240, 1-241, 1-242, 1-243, 1-244, 1-245, 1-246, 1-247, 1-248, 1-249, 1-250, 1-251, 1-252, 1-253, 1-254, 1-255, 1-256, 1-257, 1-258, 1-259, 1-260, 1-261, 1-262, 1-263, 1-264, 1-265, 1-266, 1-267, 1-268, 1-269, 1-270, 1-271, 1-272, 1-273, 1-274, 1-275, 1-276, 1-277, 1-278, 1-279, 1-280, 1-281, 1-282, 1-283, 1-284, 1-285, 1-286, 1-287, 1-288, 1-289, 1-290, 1-291, 1-292, 1-293, 1-294, 1-295, 1-296, 1-297, 1-298, 1-299, 1-300, 1-301, 1-302, 1-303, 1-304, 1-305, 1-306, 1-307, 1-308, 1-309, 1-310, 1-311, 1-312, 1-313, 1-314, 1-315, 1-316, 1-317, 1-318, 1-319, 1-320, 1-321, 1-322, 1-323, 1-324, 1-325, 1-326, 1-327, 1-328, 1-329, 1-330, 1-331, 1-332, 1-333, 1-334, 1-335, 1-336, 1-337, 1-338, 1-339, 1-340, 1-341, 1-342, 1-343, 1-344, 1-345, 1-346, 1-347, 1-348, 1-349, 1-350, 1-351, 1-352, 1-353, 1-354, 1-355, 1-356, 1-357, 1-358, 1-359, 1-360, 1-361, 1-362, 1-363, 1-364, 1-365, 1-366, 1-367, 1-368, 1-369, 1-370, 1-371, 1-372, 1-373, 1-374, 1-375, 1-376, 1-377, 1-378, 1-379, 1-380, 1-381, 1-382, 1-383, 1-384, 1-385, 1-386, 1-387, 1-388, 1-389, 1-390, 1-391, 1-392, 1-393, 1-394, 1-395, 1-396, 1-397, 1-398, 1-399, 1-400, 1-401, 1-402, 1-403, 1-404, 1-405, 1-406, 1-407, 1-408, 1-409, 1-410, 1-411, 1-412, 1-413, 1-414, 1-415, 1-416, 1-417, 1-418, 1-419, 1-420, 1-421, 1-422, 1-423, 1-424, 1-425, 1-426, 1-427, 1-428, 1-429, 1-430, 1-431, 1-432, 1-433, 1-434, 1-435, 1-436, 1-437, 1-438, 1-439, 1-440, 1-441, 1-442, 1-443, 1-444, 1-445, 1-446, 1-447, 1-448, 1-449, 1-450, 1-451, 1-452, 1-453, 1-454, 1-455, 1-456, 1-457, 1-458, 1-459, 1-460, 1-461, 1-462, 1-463, 1-464, 1-465, 1-466, 1-467, 1-468, 1-469, 1-470, 1-471, 1-472, 1-473, 1-474, 1-475, 1-476, 1-477, 1-478, 1-479, 1-480, 1-481, 1-482, 1-483, 1-484, 1-485, 1-486, 1-487, 1-488, 1-489, 1-490, 1-491, 1-492, 1-493, 1-494, 1-495, 1-496, 1-497, 1-498, 1-499, 1-500, 1-501, 1-502, 1-503, 1-504, 1-505, 1-506, 1-507, 1-508, 1-509, 1-510, 1-511, 1-512, 1-513, 1-514, 1-515, 1-516, 1-517, 1-518, 1-519,

## THE CITY.

## HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

A Citizen Knocked Down and Robbed on a Public Street.

A daring highway robbery occurred early Sunday morning near the junction of Third and Hill streets, and directly opposite the Post Office. As Peter Eagan, a boy who acts as one of the toll keepers at the bridge, was coming up Hill street between three and four o'clock in the morning to take his watch at the bridge, he found a soldier endeavoring to get a man up on Third street. The soldier called the boy to help him, and the two carried him up the hill. The soldier then took a sudden departure.

While the boy was yet with his Capt. Heck came along and found them on the street. The man was gray headed, and apparently between fifty and sixty years of age. His face and head were badly cut and bruised and he appeared to have been dragged over the rough stones.

Though not insensible, his mind was evidently wandering from the injuries received and he could give only a confused account of who he was and no particular idea of what had happened.

Capt. Heck took him to the City Hall, and he lay there until eight the morning before he was fully restored to consciousness. It was then ascertained that the injured man was Col. Dan, of Le Sueur county, a member of the last Legislature.

He thinks some one tripped him so that he fell, and after that he has no recollection until he awoke at the City Hall and found his pocket-book, which contained about sixty dollars, missing.

From the investigation made by the police as soon as they had definite information of the occurrence, suspicion rested upon a soldier named Jonathan Prosser a member of Co. G, First Regiment U.S. Volunteers. He did not make his appearance at the Fort until Sunday night when he was immediately placed under arrest. Yesterday he was turned over to be tried by the civil authorities and Chief Turnbull brought him down and lodged him in the city prison last evening.

Posses left a house of ill-fame in that vicinity a few minutes before the robbery but in a short time returned, showing a wallet and flourishing considerable money. Still later he showed his money to a policeman and told him that he had been gambling and won \$180 that night and that seventy was all he had left. Sunday he passed at the beer garden and when arrested at the Fort no money was found. His preliminary examination will probably take place to-day.

## A SOLDIER'S HOME.

Necessity for Such an Institution in St. Paul.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, St. Paul, May 9, 1865.

The People of St. Paul:

Our Minnesota soldiers are now returning home. Fort Snelling has been designated as the rendezvous for their final payment and dismissal to civil life. At all times of day and night, by every boat, they land at our levee, and wander up our streets.

Large numbers of them come from southern prisons and from hospitals. Long unpaid, they are without money to command the comforts of bed and food. To our shame it is said they have passed night on our highways, and have been found in the morning sitting upon the sidewalk and making a meal of dry bread obtained from the neighboring bakery. It is not thus we wish to treat our war veterans, when by the valor of a citizen soldiery the nation has been saved from a dire peril than ever nation before lived through.

Let us make hospitable provision for these noble men who for the next four months will be passing through our city. Fort Snelling has been designated as the rendezvous for their final payment and dismissal to civil life. At all times of day and night, by every boat, they land at our levee, and wander up our streets.

WERNER'S ARK is the name of a new restaurant just opened on Jackson's street between Sixth and Seventh. Meals will be served in the best style at any time. They also have a large saloon upstairs where visitors may find a pleasant retreat. The saloon is conducted in an orderly manner, and the whole establishment is gotten up in first class style.

HALL & MCKINNEY.—Hall & McKinney serve up to-day, Mallard Ducks, Wild Geese, Count Oysters (best in the world), pheasants, ducks, turkey, (cold or hot) venison and porter house steaks, mutton chops, ham, pig's feet and tripe, the best cellar, mutton, lamb, etc., etc.

Private apartment for ladies.

Private apartment for ladies.

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TO ADVERTISERS.

*This paper has a daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly circulation nearly 10,000 that of any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents an opportunity to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.*

COMPOSITORS WANTED.

Two or three Compositors are wanted at this office immediately. We pay forty cents per thousand words, and a half price additional for work done after midnight.

THE TWO PROCLAMATIONS—  
AMNESTY AND RECONSTRUCTION.

Among the dispatches published yesterday's Press were two highly important documents: one, the long-expected Amnesty Proclamation of President Johnson, defining the policy of the General Government toward the individuals engaged in rebellion; and the other, his Reconstruction Proclamation, defining the provisional policy of the Government towards the States engaged in rebellion.

We characterize the policy in the latter case as provisional, because neither the Constitution nor Congress has clothed the Executive with the power to establish definitively the mode in which States, disengaged by rebellion, can be restored to their constitutional functions in the Union. The question of Reconstruction, as it is called, belongs ultimately to Congress, and this quite as much upon the Seward theory, that the rebel States are only in a condition of "suspended animation," as upon the Sumner theory, that they have committed suicide and are to die. In either case, whether the States are reorganized from a territorial condition or under the auspices of a military dictatorship, when their Senators and Representatives are sent to Washington, Congress may decide whether it will admit them to the vacant seats—and it may thus practically prescribe the conditions of internal State policy, upon which the rebel States may be "restored" to their practical relations to the Union.

Mr. Johnson's policy of reconstruction differs in no material respect from that of Mr. Lincoln; and W. W. Holden is entrusted with precisely the same functions, and he is charged to reorganize the State of North Carolina by the same means as those employed in Tennessee by Andrew Johnson, under the authority of the late President, or in Louisiana by General Banks; and now, as then, questions of internal State policy, such as the extension of suffrage to the negroes, are properly left to the people of the State and indirectly to Congress.

Mr. Lincoln's requirement that the number of votes cast for the new Constitution should not be less than one-tenth of the whole number of votes cast in the State for President in 1860, is very properly dispensed with by Mr. Johnson as no longer necessary; and that is all the difference.

The Amnesty Proclamation of President Johnson is simply an amended edition of that issued by President Lincoln, on December 8th, 1863. The general amnesty clause, the oath and the first six classes of exceptions, are copied, verbatim, from Mr. Lincoln's proclamation.

Another company has been ordered to take the place of Company K, Veteran Reserve Corps, which was ordered away a few days since, and by request of Gen. Sibley Company K will be allowed to remain until the other company arrives.

# THE SAINT PAUL PRESS.

SAINT PAUL, WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1865.

NUMBER 124.

VOLUME V.

## LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

### FROM WASHINGTON.

Station set to Gage, so. Telec.—Brookbridge in Texas—Ill-feeling of the French Minister—Gov. Pierrepont's Reception in Richmond—Opinion of Attorney General—Spec. Comm. covering the trial of the Secessionists—The question of Negro Suffrage—South Carolina—Sherman and Stanton.

New York, May 30.

The Times' special says, Mr. Stanton is not going to Berlin. He intends to resign his post as Secretary of War.

He will take sixty millions of dollars off the army, and the money is ready.

It is believed that Breckinridge has reached Texas.

The Tribune's special says, The letter of address of the Emperor to Mrs. Lincoln, although some time since received by the French minister, is detained by him, evincing ill-feeling on his part.

Fred Douglass is improving again.

Gen. Butler, of Virginia, met with enthusiastic reception on his arrival in Richmond, on the 26th. A large civil and military procession escorted him to executive mansion.

An address of thanks was delivered, as an absolute proscription of the national sense of the crime of treason, and affixing a public stigma on its chief leaders. He explicitly reserves those cases for a special exercise of clemency, so far as consistent with the public interest.

### AN ERROR CORRECTED.

We had occasion last week to commend the magnanimity and frankness displayed, as we then supposed, by Gen. Sherman in his emphatic repudiation of the political errors of his convention with Gen. Johnson, convened in an order to assist Gen. Johnson's letter to the rebel South. It is now known that the right and power of the President to pardon, and to issue any proclamation of amnesty, are derived from clauses in the Constitution, and an act of Congress, commonly known as the Amnesty Proclamation. No doubt, he says, many persons did, between those periods take the oath who could not have been, had the original proclamation continued, the exceptions set forth in the proclamation of President Johnson, to the effect that the right of those who took the oath in the intermediate space of time is a judicial question.

The Times' special says that the rebels yesterday experienced a fall of 4 per cent, chiefly in consequence of rumors of a failure at Bomhey involving liabilities between 3 and 4,000,000 dollars, but of which, rumor there is an entire absence. The rebels, however, are still holding out, and continuing their supplies to actual requirements. The various Collectors at all ports have not been notified of these modifications.

Gen. Geo. H. Thomas arrived in Washington to-day and will soon supersede Halleck in command of the Pacific Army. Meade is to command the Atlantic division. Sherman the Southwestern division and Sheridan the Trans-Mississippi.

The Star says that no truth in the statement that a council has been made to the part of Stanton to surrender Jeff. Davis to the civil authorities here for trial.

Davis will doubtless be tried here under the judgment of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia.

The Star says that the report of

the trial of the Secessionists in the District of Columbia to be closed until further orders. This is in consequence of the large number of stragglers in this city and neighborhood, and frequent recurrence of disturbance from the use of strong drink.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Important Change in the Neutralities—Proclamation—Comments of the British Press on American Affairs.

FAIRFIELD POINT, May 29.

The steamer Belgian which left Liverpool the afternoon of the 18th, London, the 19th, passed Farther Point the afternoon.

EARL RUSSELL had addressed letters to the Heads of the various Departments dated May 11th, stating that in existing state of the civil war in America, and the uncertainty of the result, he would present to the Treasury's Government that he had arrived for ceasing to enforce so much of the orders given in the letter of January 31st, 1862, requiring辨别 vessels to leave British ports without a rail-road has commenced, the Government agreeing to furnish the necessary machinery, materials and laborers.

The negroes have returned to the plantations they had deserted, and gone to work, and there are now prospects of fair crops.

WASHINGTON, May 30.

Attorney General Davis has given an elaborate opinion in reference to arrest Gen. Johnson's letter to the rebel South. It is now known that the right and power

of the President to pardon, and to issue any proclamation of amnesty, are derived from clauses in the Constitution, and an act of Congress, commonly known as the Amnesty Proclamation. No doubt,

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Always date your letter, give the post office, county and State in full to which you send the paper, and also name the edition wanted, whether daily, weekly or tri-weekly.

If the subscription is to be renewed, give the date at which the former subscriber expires, as shown on the printed direction label on the paper. It is desirable that a renewal be received a few days previous to the expiration of the former subscriber.

In ordering a change in the direction of a paper, give the address to which it has been sent, as well as that to which you wish it changed, and name the edition.

If any portion of the letter is intended for the Editor, it should be written on a separate sheet of paper.

**THE ANECDOTES OF MR. LINCOLN.****The White House and its Occupants.**George Alfred Townsend writes to the New York *World* an interesting description of the White House, and some interesting reminiscences of Mr. Lincoln, from which we extract the following:**THE PRESIDENT'S OFFICE.**

I am sitting in the President's office. He was very lately, but he will not return to dispose of his high-backed chair he filled so long, nor resurfaces at the table where I am writing.

There are only here Major Hoyt and the friend who accompanies me. A bright-eyed boy runs in and out, darkly attired, so that his frock coat of gold is the only relief to the somber. This is Eddie Tad, the page of the White House. The great death, with which the ring, has made upon him the only light impression which all things make on childhood.

He will live to be a man, pointed at every-where that he goes; and, as folks look at him, the tableau of the master will seem to encircle him.

The room is long and high, and so thickly hung with maps that the wall cannot be discerned. The President's chair, at which I am seated, adjourned to the left of the furthest corner, and to the left of my chair, as if, reclining in it, there is a longer table, before an empty grate, around which there are many chairs, where the Cabinet and the friends of the cause are trodden there, and the brilliance of its dyes is lost. The furniture is of the formal cabinet class, stately and semi-comfortable; there are book-cases, sprinkled with the sparse library of a country lawyer, mostly photographs like the thin ones which have a home in its coffin. They are taking away Mr. Lincoln's private effects, to deposit them wherever his family may abide, and the earnestness of the plan, on the sunny Sunday, makes that decision, because from which the hand has scarce recovered.

There is but one picture on the marble mantel over the cold-grate—John Bright—a photograph. I can well imagine how the eyes of the world were drawn to the face of Bright, who said in reply to the thing which this Europe was mocking, his homely guise and provincial phraseology. To Mr. Lincoln, John Bright was the standard bear of America and Democracy. The Old World, too, shrilled over Bright's bold denunciations of "decency and privilege," and stretched his long arm across the Atlantic to take that daring Quaker innovator by the hand.

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St. Paul, March 9, 1865.

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**GEN. SHERMAN'S DEFENSE.**

It hardly ever happens that either of the parties to a quarrel is wholly right, and the bad temper of an advocate will not infrequently supply his adversary with arguments which are lacking in the essential merits of the case.

Thus it happened in the quarrel between Sherman and Stanton in relation to his unfortunate convention with Gen. Johnston.

Without doubt, Secretary Stanton, in his impetuous haste to neutralize the political effect of Sherman's convention, was guilty of a gross discourtesy in the mode of censure adopted by him. He should have kept the agreement secret until Sherman's explanations could have been given to the public simultaneously with his animadversions. So much was due to the conqueror of Atlanta and Savannah, and so far the sympathies of the public will go with Gen. Sherman.

But now that we have Gen. Sherman's explanations, we don't quite see how they help his case. There can be no question that his action in the affair was wholly and radically wrong—wrong in principle and wrong in policy; and his reply to the strictures of Secretary Stanton only aggravates the original offense by the attempt to justify it. The salient points of Sherman's protocol were:—(1) the recognition of the rebel State authorities as lawfully entitled to exercise the functions of civil government; (2) permitting the rebel soldiers to deposit their arms in the rebel State capitals; and (3) authorizing the rebel authorities to use these arms to enforce order; thus at once placing the whole civil power of the Southern States in the hands of the rebels and traitors who had torn them by fraud and violence from the Union, and arming them with the physical power to perpetuate their despotism over the white and black Unionists of the South.

Now when these extraordinary concessions were announced at the North, they were met with instant, universal and indignant condemnation, not only by the Government, but by the unanimous voice of public sentiment expressed in the leading journals of both political parties. The political sense of the country was more pained and shocked by this agreement than by any other occurrence of the war—not only because it was palpably wrong in principle, but because it assumed to reverse the long-settled and well-understood policy of the Government on this whole question of reconstruction, which had been fully accepted and endorsed by the people; and because, apart from a vague apprehension of its disastrous military effects, the mere fact of such a recognition of the arrogant pretensions of the rebel rulers, was universally felt to be pregnant with serious moral mischiefs, and to throw a new obstacle in the way of the radical pacification of the South.

Now this public opinion, like the policy of the administration which reflected it, was no temporary caprice of popular passion. It had been slowly formed and moulded by four years' heated political discussion, and by all the events of war. It had impressed itself on every department of the Government. It was written in every executive proclamation, in every Presidential message, in every act of Congress and in the whole course of official precedent. Upon no subject was the policy of the Government so thoroughly settled and so universally approved as its avowed resolve to commit the government of the rebel States solely to the keeping of loyal men.

There was still controversy as to the mode, but none as to principle. The President's proclamation which reflected it, was no temporary caprice of popular passion. It had been slowly formed and moulded by four years' heated political discussion, and by all the events of war. It had impressed itself on every department of the Government. It was written in every executive proclamation, in every Presidential message, in every act of Congress and in the whole course of official precedent. Upon no subject was the policy of the Government so thoroughly settled and so universally approved as its avowed resolve to commit the government of the rebel States solely to the keeping of loyal men.

General Sherman's apology for proceedings in derogation of the settled policy of the Government is that he was entirely ignorant of what it was. His alleged repugnance to the representatives of the public press seems to have extended to all its printed products. If he had read the newspapers he would have known that the action of Gen. Weitzel allowing the Virginia Legislature to meet, upon which he relies as a precedent, was never intended as a recognition of their civil authority, but for a specific military purpose, and that the permission was revoked almost as soon as it was given.

But it will occur to the reader—that when he did not seem to have occurred to Gen. Sherman—that this avowed ignorance of what it was, is a good reason for blindly instituting a policy of his own, was a very conclusive reason for following the precedent just set by Grant, and refusing to treat of political matters at all.

Gen. Sherman is not content with explaining his conduct as a soldier, but he defends it as a politician. He insists that his policy of recognizing and arming the rebel State authorities was the right one.

As a soldier, he cheerfully accepts in the repudiation of his views of the Government; but as a politician he

# THE SAINT PAUL PRESS.

Historical Society gr.

VOLUME V.

SAINT PAUL, THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1865.

NUMBER 125.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

**SHERMAN IN SELF DEFENSE.**

**HIS LETTER TO GEN. GRANT.**

**His Negotiations with Johnston.**

**GEN. SHERMAN.**

An Imperial Letter from that General to General Grant in Self-Vindication—His Explanation of the Negotiations with Johnston.

MISSISSIPPI, May 31.

An abstract of General Sherman's report, covering important points, is enclosed. It contains the following dispatch to General Grant:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF MISSISSIPPI, May 28.

GENERAL: Since you left me yesterday, I have seen the New York Times of the 24th, containing a budget of money of the Secession of the War, which is great in a way to give me many impressions.

It embraces a copy of the basis of agreement between myself and General Johnston of April 18th, with all the facts which it will be time enough to discuss two or three months hence, after the Government has presented its case to the world.

I never made any concessions as to my own army, nor assume finally and authoritatively in regard to any other, but it often seemed to me that there was presented a chance for me to do something valuable to the Government of the United States. It would at least be worth the few days there would be devoted thereto. To push an army whose command was in such a state of disarray, and confess his inability to come with us, this was cowardly and unmanly the brave men I led.

We met again on the 18th, and in the course of our conversation he says:

"I much trust in Gen. Johnston did not feel authorized to pledge his power to the troops in Texas, we adjourned to meet the next day at noon. I returned to Raleigh, and conferred freely with all my general officers, every one of whom was in full accord with me, and I might accomplish so complete an end."

All dredded the weary laborious march

after a fugitive and dissolving army back towards Georgia, almost over the very country where he had been born.

There was but one opinion expressed, and if contrary ones were entertained, they were withheld or indulged only by that class who shun the fight and shrink from the responsibility of bearing the brunt of the battle when danger is past.

I again met Gen. Johnston on the 18th, and we renewed the conversation. He satisfied me of his power to disband the rebellion and the army, as well as his immediate command, namely—North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida and Georgia. The points on which he expressed especial solicitude were to discover any other official notice of his plan to disband, or any idea calculated to allay the fears of the people of the South after the destruction of his army, and the absolute disarming of his men.

I never saw or had furnished a copy of President Lincoln's dispatch to you of the 18th, under the agreement, and did Mr. Seward, in his letter to me, ever convey to me its substance, or to me that he left his office, and went to the White House, and the Cabinet?

He left his office, and went to the White House, and the Cabinet?

I did not know that Gen. Johnston's

army was to march to the rear, and move about the country without a purpose, and capable only of infinite mischief, but you saw on your arrival that I had my army so disposed that his escape was out of the question in a disorganized shape, and as you did your best to direct military operations in this quarter to discover any other official notice of his plan to disband, or any idea calculated to allay the fears of the people of the South after the destruction of his army, and the absolute disarming of his men.

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In ordering the "Press" by mail, by observing the following suggestions, much annoyance to yourselves and the publishers may be avoided:

Always date your letter, give the post office, county and State to which you wish the paper sent, and also name the edition wanted.

If any portion of the letter is intended for the Editor, it should be written on a separate sheet of paper.

NEWS ITEMS.

Not only Jno. T. Ford, proprietor of Ford's theater, but Jno. S. Clark, the comedian, Booth's brother-in-law, has been unconditionally released from the Old Capitol.

The legislature of Mississippi met at Jackson on the 20th, organized, and instructed the Governor to appoint Judges Sharkey, Fisher, and Yerger a committee to proceed to Washington to confer with the President, and if he consents, to call a convention of the entire state, where at first it was intended to confine them. In those specially prepared for them Davis and Clay were duly shut up.

THE APARTMENT OF DAVID.

Davis occupies the room of a case, made in white silk, two apartments. The walls are heavily bordered, and the curtains constantly belted and ironed. Two guards constantly occupy the room with him, while in the outer room are constantly stationed a commissioned officer, and a guard, all charged with duty of seeing that he is permitted to speak to any one, neither is any one permitted to speak a word to him. He is literally a living tomb.

THE APPEARANCE OF DAVID ON ENTERING THE FORTRESS.

Davis is said to have looked comely well. He dressed in a suit of dark gray, and walked with a firm and elastic step and lips somewhat compressed. His whole demeanor was confident and apparently open. His position and the workings of his heart must, indeed, have made him feel otherwise.

THE NEWS IN RICHMOND.

The consternation at Richmond had become so great that many of the citizens were afraid to leave the city. Some affected to believe that Davis had been captured by a man named Northrop, of Richmond, who is said to have been very near him. But by the false information Davis had been enabled to escape. The majority, however, accepted the conclusion that "the President of the Confederate States" is a prisoner of the United States in Fortress Monroe.

JEFF MANAGED.

Another correspondent says: A gentleman from Ford's theater stated that Jeff Davis had been managed on every place he went, and that he was colonel in the Mexican war. His wife is now in Washington interceding for a commutation of her husband's sentence.

—The city of Charleston is fast receiving accessions to its population, in paroled soldiers and former residents who fled at the approach of the national forces. The majority of the fugitives in Charleston contain the names of about 15,000 persons who have been regularly drawing weekly rations of rice since the occupation of that city by the national forces.

—A photograph of Wilkes Booth was offered by a "female relative" of his to a photographer on the Boulevard at Paris, for reproduction, at the modest price of two thousand francs.

—The Tribune's Washington special says: "The army of Tennessee is commanded by a general who will remain in organization and be recalled to its old strength by the assignment of veteran troops. It is believed that this army will be sent to the Trans-Mississippi Department."

—The World's special says: "Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, urged the Secretary of War to issue an order permitting every Union soldier to go to the front as he pleased, and his family, if unable to bear the expense through the conflict, for the salvation of the Republic. The suggestion meets with universal approval."

—The Chicago Tribune announces the return of Dr. C. H. Ray to that paper. He has been absent about a year, rest and rustication.

—The Times' special says: "loyal refugees who have returned to Loudon and Fairfax counties, Va., state that the guerrilla bands are rapidly increasing, and that the rebels are putting in crops, and a number of Northern men have invested in land, with a view to its immediate occupation. A few cases of horse stealing have occurred, but with that exception the country is as quiet as before the war."

The Herald's correspondence gives account of Union meetings held recently at various places in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Florida. On the 11th inst., a petition was prepared to be forwarded to the President, praying him either to permit the rebel government to call the Legislature together, or to appoint a military Governor, for the relief of the people.

—There is practically perfect religious liberty in Paris. In 1830 there were only three Protestant places of worship. Now there are thirty-five.

—Monsieur Saint Benoît was offered a "Brevet of Senator" to write a kindly criticism on the life of Caesar. The robes, some twenty thousand francs a year, was refused.

—The Empress Eugenie is said to be a charming Regent. Her demeanor is said to be quiet and dignified.

—The average pay due each soldier is \$200 per month, and the Government is ready to pay off and discharge every man of the two armies now in Washington.

—The six days allowed to deserters from the Union army to return expired on the 10th Inst. Those who have failed to avail themselves of these terms are outlaws, according to the laws of Congress.

## JEFF'S IMPRISONMENT.

## Taking Leave of his Family.

## He is Buried Alive in a Casemate.

## How he is Manacled and Guarded.

## At about three o'clock yesterday afternoon "all that is mortal" of Jeff Davis, late "so-called President" of the "alleged Confederate States" was duly and, probably, committed to the living tomb prepared for him in Fortress Monroe. The second day of May, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-five, may be said to be the day on which the earthly aspiration of Jeff Davis ceased to be a part of the doctrine of hope or power of fulfillment.

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## Shook hands with his wife and children.

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D. W. Ingersoll &amp; Co.

Are receiving by express from the late

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**SPLENDID STYLES**

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**EXTENSIVE STOCK**

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Surplus.....\$50,000.

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Surplus.....\$50,000.

Home Insurance Co.

Capital.....\$800,000.

Surplus.....\$150,000.

Mutual Benefit Life.

Assets.....\$700,000.

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191 Third street, St. Paul.

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CURTIS &amp; ETHERIDGE,

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The aggregate capital of Fire Insurance represented by us amounts to

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St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 18, 1865.

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THEO. SORUP, E. F. DRAKE,

HOMACHTOMPHED G. L. FARRELL,

STOCKHOLDERS

John Nichols,

John Thompson,

John Thompson,

J. C. Burkank,

J. C. Burkank,

Frank B. Farwell,

George L. Farwell,

Wm. H. Farwell,

F. P. McQuillan,

A. H. Wilder,

H. C. Goodrich,

Morris Lamprey,

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The above Company is now prepared to issue

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AT CURRENT RATES.

S. S. EATON,

Secretary.

may-14

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Will find us thoroughly prepared to do all kinds of

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And have in our employ a full corps of competent workmen.

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BOOK BOUND BOOKS,

Of every description for

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OLD MAGAZINES RE-BOUND

In any style or form to suit.

RULING OF ALL KINDS

Done to order.

ORDERS SENT BY MAIL

Promptly attended to.

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FIRE AND MARINE POLICIES

AT CURRENT RATES.

S. S. EATON,

Secretary.

may-14

**Railroads.****FIRST DIVISION****ST. PAUL & PACIFIC R. R.**On and after MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2<sup>d</sup>,

Passenger Train will run as follows:

GOING WEST.

Morning.

Leaves St. Paul.....10:00 A. M.

Arrives at Winona.....12:30 P. M.

Leaves Winona.....1:00 P. M.

Arrives at La Crosse.....2:30 P. M.

Leaves La Crosse.....3:00 P. M.

Arrives at Milwaukee.....4:30 P. M.

Leaves Milwaukee.....5:00 P. M.

Arrives at Winona.....6:30 P. M.

Leaves Winona.....7:00 P. M.

Arrives at St. Paul.....8:30 P. M.

Leaves St. Paul.....9:00 P. M.

Arrives at Winona.....10:30 P. M.

Leaves Winona.....11:00 P. M.

Arrives at St. Paul.....12:00 M.

Leaves St. Paul.....1:00 A. M.

Arrives at Winona.....2:00 A. M

## THE CITY.

## HUMILIATION AND MOURNING.

The Programme to be Observed To-Day.

In compliance with the notice published in yesterday's Press, a meeting of ministers was held at the Jackson Street Church yesterday, to arrange the order of exercises to be observed to-day. The service commences at the Jackson Street Methodist Church at 11 A. M., and will be as follows:

1st. Voluntary.

2d. Reading Scripture—By Rev. John Matticks.

3d. Prayer—By Rev. C. Brooks.

4th. Hymn—To be read by Rev. Mr. Hobart.

5th. Eulogy—By Gov. Miller.

6th. Hymn—To be read by Rev. Mr. Sutton.

7th. Benediction—By Rev. Mr. Roth.

In accordance with the order issued by Bishop Grace there will be mass at the Catholic churches at 10 A. M.

It will also be noticed by the card which we publish elsewhere, that the places of business will be closed during the entire day. The call would have received more signatures but it was deemed unnecessary to circulate it further, as every one will unquestionably join in the suspension movement:

All the military offices connected with District Headquarters will be closed. The post office will also be closed from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

The undersigned, appointed by the Common Council to make suitable arrangements for the proper observance of Thursday, the first day of June next, in this city, as recommended in the proclamation of the President of the United States and of the Governor of this State, would respectfully submit the following:

First. The suspension of all social business and calling during the entire day.

Second: A union service of all the Protestant Churches of the city, at the Jackson Street M. E. Church, at 11 o'clock A. M., service to consist of a short service, exercises to be arranged by the ministers of the churches represented, and a eulogy upon the character of the late lamented President, by His Excellency Governor Miller.

R. H. FITZ,  
PARKER FAINE,  
Committee.

## SOLDIERS' HOME.

The Meeting Yesterday—Where Soldiers May be Provided For.

Another Meeting to be Held Tomorrow Night.

In accordance with the call issued, a citizen's meeting was held at the Court House, yesterday morning, to make arrangements for establishing a Soldiers' Home in this city, where soldiers passing through singly or in large numbers can be provided for.

Gov. Miller was called to the chair, D. M. Merrill chosen Secretary.

D. A. Monfort, Treasurer.

The following statement was made by Col. Averell and Capt. Keith:

The stone building on Eagle street has been kept as a rendezvous for soldiers temporarily in the city, and all soldiers who have reported have been provided with rations and quarters.

Some apparent cases of destitution have occurred, from the fact of the arrival of soldiers in the city in the night, and not knowing where to find the place provided, but as soon as they have reported to either the Provost Marshals, they have been cared for.

There have been some cases of sick or disabled soldiers coming to this city, unable to get to the hospitals at Fort Snelling, and these have been thrown upon private sympathy.

The Christian and Sanitary Commission, each agreed to furnish \$100 a month, and a committee will visit the citizens to solicit subscriptions.

All scattering soldiers coming into the city will be provided for by applying to either of the Provost Marshals or Muster Officers, and the Police force is requested to notify soldiers coming into the city of these facts, and if they come at unseasonable hours, inform them where their wants will be cared for.

J. H. Stewart was appointed a committee to confer with Dr. Bradley, the Medical Director in this Department, in reference to having an additional hospital established in this city.

The Government will furnish army rations for all the soldiers, and it is proposed that the friends in the city, through this organization, add such delicacies and comforts as will make all returning veterans pleased.

Without completing the arrangements, the meeting adjourned to meet at the Governor's room at the Capitol, Friday evening, June 2d, at 8 o'clock, when, it is hoped, a large number of our citizens will be present and interest themselves in this work.

S. MILLER, Chairman.  
D. D. MERRILL, Secretary.

**Star Union Freight Line.**—We see by the Chicago papers that the Star Union Freight Line, which for the past two years has been running from Chicago to New York, by way of the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne, and Pennsylvania Central roads, has secured a new invention, consisting of freight cars especially for transporting butter and eggs. The cars are double-cased, having three inches of sawdust packed between the casing of the sides, ends and roof, which effectively excludes the hot air and renders each car equal to an ice chest. This line ships from Chicago to Philadelphia or New York without transfer or handling, and guarantees to go through in six days though it frequently makes it in five. W. W. Chandler is the agent, and shippers wishing the benefit of the line should mark their goods, "Care of Star Union Freight Line."

**New Lumber Yard.**—W. D. Washburn, Esq., is now opening an extensive

lumber yard on the corner of Fifth and Wabasha streets. He has just completed, at Minneapolis, the Lincoln mill, the largest saw mill in the State. It is capable of sawing one hundred thousand feet of lumber in twenty-four hours. The stock is centrally located and his stock large, so that he can answer all calls.

**The Flower Queen.**—The presentation of the Flower Queen at Inger-son's Hall under the direction of Mr. Perkins next Tuesday and Wednesday evenings promises to be a fine affair. The hall will be decorated and the singers will appear in costume. As there are to be many voices, all of whom have been well trained in their parts, it can scarcely be better interesting.

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SAINT PAUL, JUNE 3, 1865.

## TO ADVERTISERS.

*This paper has a daily, Tri-weekly and weekly circulation next to "Truth" that of any other in Minnesota, and therefore presents an opportunity to advertisers which they will not find elsewhere.*

## COMPOSITORS WANTED.

Two or three Compositors are wanted at this office immediately. We pay forty cents per thousand ears, and a half price additional for work done after midnight.

## SEND THE RE-ELECTED VETERANS HOME.

Our correspondent with the Second Regiment, now at Washington, referring to the general expectation among the soldiers, that the war was ended they would be immediately mustered out of the service or of individual constituents, since last November, a period of nearly seven months. Since the close of the session in March last, he has visited Charleston, Savannah and Richmond. He was in the city at the time of the assassination of the President; was present at the inauguration of Mr. Johnson; was one of the committee appointed to accompany the remains of President Lincoln to Springfield, and was present at the Grand Review of the national armies. His experiences for the past two months have, therefore, been decidedly sensational. He was in Philadelphia on his way home when he heard of the Indian raid in Blue Earth County.

He immediately returned to Washington and applied to the Secretary of War to be mustered out of the service or of offensive operations against the Indians. The Secretary advised him to call upon Gen. Grant to make the application. He did so, taking the prudent precaution to back up his representations with a copy of the St. Paul Press containing an account of the state of affairs on our border. As it is well known that the strategy of the General-in-Chief is largely governed by the suggestions thrown out from time to time by this paper, [ch., Fisher] there can be no question that a request enforces the recommendations of a military authority to which he is indebted for much of his splendid military success.

The General-in-Chief is fully aware of the way to end the Indian war.

Gen. Grant has given his delegation in Congress to take a little trouble upon themselves, to ask that a detachment of twenty cavalry be sent to the Sioux country.

Gen. Grant's proposal to establish permanent white settlements as far west as Mountain Pass, on or before the first of October, 1865, I don't wish anyone to advance money or pay in this matter—such good wishes, I trust, will be granted.

I have formed a settlement in the wildest of the savage Comanches—the first actual settler at Austin, Texas, at that time thirty miles from any white settlement.

After you think this matter over, if you will consider, give us and the public your views upon the subject. Now I trust that others will (generally), large glasses to their communities, and still hope that this will not be publication your good name will please excuse this trespass upon your time.

## THE SAINT PAUL PRESS.

VOLUME V.

SAINT PAUL, SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1865.

NUMBER 126.

## SOCIETY.

SAINT PAUL, SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1865.

who contumaciously refuse to "take the papers." And Sherman's misfortunes seem expressly designed to impress the world with the solemn admonition that nobody, however wise or great, is safe from the most ridiculous and mischievous blunders unless he "takes the papers."

## SENATOR RAMSEY'S RETURN-INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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## A NEW PLAN OF FRONTIER DEFENSE.

## Col. McPhail's Colony at Redwood Falls.

## His Project for Organizing a Chain of Similar Colonies to the Rocky Mountains.

## Editor of St. Paul Press:

"As the defense of our frontier has become a matter of interest to all Minnesotans, I take the liberty of addressing you upon the subject. Will you submit to you my plan for the same?"

Push forward white settlements now. I commenced a settlement at this place one year ago. We were then forty miles from New Ulm, and twenty-five from Fort Ridgely. Outside of the stockade line, and dependent entirely upon our own nerve for defense against the Indians. Our settlements number one hundred and forty-one whites. We have erected houses, organized schools, a company seat, six school-houses and a post office.

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**MISSING ISSUE**

Date: Jun 2, 1865





Dry Goods.  
NEW GOODS!

D. W. Ingersoll & Co.

Are receiving by express from the late

PANIC AUCTION SALES

IN NEW YORK.

SPLENDID STYLES

OF

NEW DELAINES:

AND

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

CALICOES.

BROWN & BLEACHED MUSLINS

AND

HOOP SKIRTS!

which, together, with an

EXTENSIVE STOCK

OF

DRY GOODS,

THEY WILL SELL AT THE

LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

Those who want Dry Goods should be sure and call at

D. W. INGERSOLL & CO'S

sept-17 ST. PAUL, MINN.

M. P. NICHOLS,

INSURANCE AGENT.

Metropolitan, New York

Capital \$500,000.

Surplus \$500,000.

Lovillard, New York.

Capital \$500,000.

Surplus \$500,000.

Home Insurance Co.

Capital \$500,000.

Surplus \$500,000.

Mutual Benefit Life.

Ass't \$7,000,000.

OFFICE:

191 Third street, St. Paul.

Sept-17

FIRE AND MARINE

INSURANCE.

CURTIS & ETHERIDGE,

191 Third St., St. Paul.

The aggregate capital of Fire Insurance repre-

sented by us amounts to

\$13,600,243.56.

All losses in the State are settled by us as soon as possible.

Goods and Merchandise

INSURED WHILE IN TRANSIT,

Both on river and lakes. We hope, by prompt

attention to every branch of the insurance busi-

ness, to merit the confidence and patronage of

the public.

Curtis & Etheridge.

oct-17

BROOKLYN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Montague Street (near Court),

BROOKLYN, NEW YORK,

And 141 Broadway, New York.

CASH CAPITAL, \$125,000.

ON THE MUTUAL PLAN.

Eighty per cent, of the profit go to the assured.

The directors of this sound and reliable insur-

ance company, will be pleased to receive in-

quiries from Brooklyn and New York. Extra infor-

mation is given by this Company for those

seeking Life Insurance.

CHRISTIAN BOUCK, President.

DR. G. H. HARRIS, Secretary.

A. G. BROWN, Vice-President, and Medical Examiner.

St. Paul, March 9, 1865.

SAIN T PAUL

FIRE AND MARINE

INSURANCE COMPANY.

St. Paul, Minnesota.

DIRECTORS:

J. C. Burnham, President

DAVID V. FREDERICKSBURG,

JOHN NICHOLS, W. P. DAVIDSON,

JNO. L. MURRAY, W. P. MURRAY,

JOHN S. PRINCE, W. L. MURRAY,

THEO. BORUP, E. F. DRAKE,

HORACE THOMPSON, G. L. FAWELL,

STOCKHOLM.

David Day, John Steele, John P. Steele,

John L. Morrison, J. C. Morrison,

J. C. Chichester,

Frank R. Fawell, Frank R. Fawell,

Wm. H. Lee, Wm. H. Lee,

W. P. Murray, W. P. Murray,

W. L. M. Murray, W. L. M. Murray,

W. P. Spencer, W. P. Spencer,

C. F. May, C. F. May,

J. C. F. Drake, J. C. F. Drake,

E. F. Drake, E. F. Drake,

P. H. Miller, P. H. Miller,

D. L. Miller, D. L. Miller,

Theo. Borup, Theo. Borup,

G. L. Fawell, G. L. Fawell,

Geo. H. Edgerton, Geo. H. Edgerton,

A. H. Calvert, A. H. Calvert,

The above Company is now prepared to issue

Fire and Marine Policies

AT CURRENT RATES.

S. S. EATON, Secretary.

### H. Knox Taylor's Column.

### CHEAP!

### CHEAPER!

### CHEAPEST!

### H. KNOX TAYLOR

### SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS

### At Very Low Prices.

### NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY,

### WE HAVE A VERY COMPLETE STOCK OF

### DRESS GOODS

### Cloths and Cassimeres,

### Brown and Bleached Muslins,

### Ticking, Stripes, &c.,

### Gloves and Hosiery,

### Yankee Notions.

### We also keep the celebrated

### "Duplex Elliptic Skirts,"

### which we purchased after the

### Great Reduction in Prices,

### We also have a splendid stock of

### Spring and Summer Shawls,

### Cloth Sacques and Circulars.

### —ALSO—

### BASQUETINES.

### We shall receive in a few days a very fine stock of

### ALSO BLANKS FOR

### BOUNTY AND BACK PAY

### The Press Printing Co.,

### Have now printed and offer for sale

### The Only Collection of Pension

### Blanks in the Northwest,

### Embracing the following:

### PENSION.

### CLAIM OF WIDOW,

### CLAIM OF MOTHER,

### CLAIM OF MINOR SISTERS,

### CLAIM OF MINOR BROTHERS,

### CLAIM OF MINOR CHILDREN,

### CLAIM FOR INVALID PENSION.

### Bounty and Back Pay.

### CLAIM OF WIDOW,

### CLAIM OF FATHER,

### CLAIM OF MOTHER,

### CLAIM OF BROTHERS AND SISTER.

### Surgeon's Affidavits.

### PRICE 3 CENTS PER QUIRE—5 CTS. EACH

### For sale by the single sheet, quire or ream.

### Address: PRESS PRINTING CO.

### 218 Third Street,

### Saint Paul, Minnesota.

### 10

### TIME ST. PAUL ICE COMPANY

### The undersigned, having purchased of the

### Time St. Paul Ice Company,

### Ice, for the use of this city under the name of the

### Ice House Company.

### May 22, 1865.

### J. R. CLEVELAND

### Ice Master.

### GEORGE T. BROWN

## THE CITY.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Observance of the Day of Mourning.

GOV. MILLER'S ADDRESS.

His Eulogy Upon Mr. Lincoln—  
The Character of the  
Deceased.His Own Efforts for the Soldiers—He  
Declines a Renomination, &c.

In accordance with the proclamations of the President and Governor, Thursday was observed as a day of humiliation and mourning on account of the death of our late and much beloved President, Abraham Lincoln. In this city business was totally suspended, and even more than a Sabbath stillness prevailed.

The two Episcopal Churches united in a service at Christ's Church, in which Dr. Patterson and Dr. McMasters participated, the latter delivering the discourse.

At the Catholic Churches, mass was said at 10 A.M. for the soul of the deceased.

All other denominations united in a service at the Jackson street Methodist Church, where, after the usual opening exercises, of reading the scripture, prayer &c., Gov. Miller delivered an address. The large church was completely filled by an attentive auditory.

The following is a full report of Gov. Miller's address:

"Across that period which has elapsed since last addressed an audience in this city, there has been thrown a bridge of sighs and lamentations, the contemplation of which even now gives me pain, and fills my heart with horror.

Then I announced Abraham Lincoln in Boston, and a thousand voices of joy and gladness drowned my own! To-day, when I announce him as the occupant of the highest office in the land, whose follower and maker, I God, I shall in the name of the atrocious conspiracy and crime which culminated in his assassination, solemnly pronounce judgment and indignation.

Victor Hugo writes, "A man's heart, while it beats, is the world. Washington has shattered the world. Darkness of this kind occurred in history. After down the night."

All Americans are a colossus of bronze. Tractors can scratch it, but they know not how to do it."

Believing, as I do, that a brief and unvarnished sketch of the life, especially of the present, will best serve our country, I will, even present his most appropriate eulogy. I ask your indulgence while I read from authors who have written on the subject.

I give you, read from sketches made at his conclusion, the substantial facts of which we have heretofore published, and for want of space omit in the connection.—Ed. Press."

I ask your attention to some of the more prominent features of his character:

"He was a man of great forbearance and kindness of heart.

As early as February, 1863, he said in his speech at the Institute, New York:

"It is exceedingly desirable that all parts of this great Confederacy shall be at peace, and in the quiet enjoyment of their rights. All publicans do our part to have it so. Even though much provoked, let us do nothing in passing, but let every man, who is a Southern publican, will not so much as listen to us, let us calmly listen to their demands, and yield to them, as far as we can, in the discharge of our duty, we possibly can. Judging by all they say and do, and by the subject and nature of those demands, we are determined, if we can, what will satisfy them."

At the commencement of his administration, he said, "I am determined to do justice to the property and interests of the Nation, and says to the rebels:

"We are in a conflict without being yourselves the aggressors. You have no oath registered in heaven to destroy the Government, and it is up to us to protect and to preserve, protect and defend it."

He would not consent to the execution of deserters, and when he was told that many had between 100,000 and 200,000 men, and even then his assent was very rarely and very reluctantly given.

Among the last of his published sentiments we have the following:

"The Almighty has his own purposes. We are not to be guided by them, because of offences; for it must needs be that offences come, but we to that end by wise and officer, couth. It is well known that the Almighty has one of those offences, which in the providence of God must needs come, but which, having come, he will not suffer to continue, and even now wills to remove, and thus He gives to both the North and South terrible woes as the world goes on, that we may learn to shun them, and thereby to be guided by the counsels of the Almighty."

He is a man of unwavering faith in God. Upon one of those dark and gloomy occasions when he was in the presence of the country, a member of Congress said to him—

"It is exceedingly desirable that all parts of this great Confederacy shall be at peace, and in the quiet enjoyment of their rights. All publicans do our part to have it so. Even though much provoked, let us do nothing in passing, but let every man, who is a Southern publican, will not so much as listen to us, let us calmly listen to their demands, and yield to them, as far as we can, in the discharge of our duty, we possibly can. Judging by all they say and do, and by the subject and nature of those demands, we are determined, if we can, what will satisfy them."

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He would not consent to the execution of deserters, and when he was told that many had between 100,000 and 200,000 men, and even then his assent was very rarely and very reluctantly given.

Among the last of his published sentiments we have the following:

"The Almighty has his own purposes. We are not to be guided by them, because of offences; for it must needs be that offences come, but we to that end by wise and officer, couth. It is well known that the Almighty has one of those offences, which in the providence of God must needs come, but which, having come, he will not suffer to continue, and even now wills to remove, and thus He gives to both the North and South terrible woes as the world goes on, that we may learn to shun them, and thereby to be guided by the counsels of the Almighty."

He is a man of unwavering faith in God. Upon one of those dark and gloomy occasions when he was in the presence of the country, a member of Congress said to him—

"It is exceedingly desirable that all parts of this great Confederacy shall be at peace, and in the quiet enjoyment of their rights. All publicans do our part to have it so. Even though much provoked, let us do nothing in passing, but let every man, who is a Southern publican, will not so much as listen to us, let us calmly listen to their demands, and yield to them, as far as we can, in the discharge of our duty, we possibly can. Judging by all they say and do, and by the subject and nature of those demands, we are determined, if we can, what will satisfy them."

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six months, \$1.25; issue of four copies, one year, \$3.00; club of ten copies, one year, \$20.00; club of twenty copies, one year, \$4.00.

OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

## THE FIFTH REGIMENT.

Where it is and What it is Doing—The Other Minnesota Regiments—Relations of Smith's, Custer's, Trostle's, Rosati's, the Rebels and Union Soldiers—The Slaves and the Planters.

DEMOPOLIS, ALA., May 17, 1865.—

Editor St. Paul Press:

For a few months past string events have crowded so close upon each other that your readers would hardly have time to have read, if I may say so, the news from the front on the most important of the western battles.

Since having Dauphin Island, March 20th, our command has been busy enough to satisfy the most restless spirits of our fast age; and we have seen so cut off from the ordinary channels of communication, and kept in such a degree of ignorance of what was transpiring in other parts of the country, that the most important news has been shuddered in.

Smith's is to say, for the fact that one already right page in the annals of heroic deeds, received additional embellishment at Spanish Fort, and the history of our hard service and long marches has been greatly enlarged. Present appearances would seem to indicate a short vacation.

Our division left Montgomery—Gen. Smith's Headquarters—on the 10th inst. The 1st and 2d brigades marched; the 3d, Colonel Marshall's, went by boat to Selma, where they remain. Division headquarters are there also. We, the 1st and 2d brigades, marched through the country and took up our position at Kelly's Ford—Hartwell's, on the 14th above. Our regiments from Atlanta, the 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, and the Seventy-second Ohio from the 1st Brigade, are ordered forward immediately by railroad. We did not, however, get off until the next morning. We arrived here the evening of the 15th, and the first federal troops ever in this place were the 10th and 72d Regts., who proceeded to the rearward towards Selma, Mississippi, where the first brigade is to be stationed. Col. Gere of the Fifth Minnesota, who was left in charge of the Government property. The stock has been mostly run off, and all steerable property taken by the rebels.

The Confederates had green loads of hay, and many of the horses. Apples, pear, peach, plum and cherry trees are loaded; and wheats and black berries will be plenty. We passed some pretty clover fields, which made us think of home. We found lots of wild onions in the fields, which we found to be good to eat with our pork and ham.

After passing through we found less oak and more hickory. The timber is pine, fir, five-leaved, red, white, birch, willow or live oak, and chestnut oak—red cedar, white maple, black walnut, mulberry, gunnison, poplar or aspen, sycamore, elm, persimmon, sassafras, (some a foot through) and chestnut.

We saw some noble fields of cotton, potato, etc. Gen. Franklin will be an excellent general, and the men are well fed.

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A. G. CORBIN, M.D., Medical Examiner.

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St. Paul, Minnesota.

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## THE CITY.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Observance of the Day of Mourning.

GOV. MILLER'S ADDRESS.

His Eulogy Upon Mr. Lincoln—  
The Character of the  
Deceased.His Own Efforts for the Soldiers—He  
Declines a Renomination, &c.

In accordance with the proclamations of the President and Governor, Thursday was observed as a day of humiliation and mourning on account of the death of our late and much beloved President, ABRAHAM LINCOLN. In this city business was totally suspended, and even more than a Sabbath stillness prevailed.

The two Episcopal Churches united in a service at Christ's Church, in which Dr. Peterson and Dr. McMasters participated, the latter delivering the discourse.

At the Catholic Churches, mass was said at 10 A.M. for the soul of the deceased.

All other denominations united in a service at the Jackson street Methodist Church, where, after the usual opening exercises, of reading the scripture, prayer &c., Gov. Miller delivered an address. The large church was completely filled by an attentive auditory.

The following is a full report of Gov. Miller's address:

Across the brief period which has elapsed since I last addressed an audience in this city, there has been thrown a bridge of sighs and lamentation over the land, and over all now appears the nation and fills the land with horror.

The announced Abraham Lincoln in Richmond, and a thousand voices of joy and gladness drowned my voice! To see whether Lincoln had come from an open grave or from a grave of that city—"who built and maker i. God!" I shall in view of the atrocities of the Southern rebels, and his death in it, witness sorrow and anguish and indignation.

View him, who "the thunderbolt which has fallen on Washington has shattered the world. Darkeness of this kind entered in history."

And pertinently adds: "But the American people is a colossus of bronze. Tutors can scratch it, but it will stand."

Believing as I do, that a brief and unmarked sketch of the career of our fallen chief, would be characteristic of our fallen chief, who present his most appropriate eulogy, your indulgence will be greatly appreciated.

The Governor read from sketches of President Lincoln's life, the substantial facts of which we have heretofore published, and for want of space omit in this connection.—ED. PRESS.

I ask your attention to some of the more prominent features of his character.

He was a man of great forbearance and kindness of heart.

At Cooper Institute, 1860, he said in his speech at Cooper Institute, New York:

"It is exceedingly desirable that all parts of this country should be educated in the same spirit, and in harmony with another. Let us Republicans do our part to have it so. Even though they try to stop us, we must go on in passion or ill temper.

Even though the Southern people will not so much as listen to us, we must go on in the spirit of conciliation, to yield them, in our deliberate view of duty, as we possibly can. Judging by all they say and do, they are not yet prepared to give up their controversy with us, let us determine, if we can, what will satisfy them."

At the time of his election, his administration, he proposes to "occupy, hold and possess" the forts and property of the Nation, and to "put down rebellion."

"You can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors. We have no oath reguarding the destruction of the government, while have the most solemn oath to preserve, protect and defend it."

He did not consent to the execution of deserters from our army until 1863, when he had between 100,000 and 200,000 deserters, and even then his assent was very rarely and very reluctantly given.

Among the last of his published sentiments we have the following:

"The Alabamians has its own purposes."

"Woe unto the world because of offences; for it must needs be that offence cometh, but woe unto that nation by whom offence cometh. If we shall suppose that American slavery is one of those offences, which in the providence of God and the means he deems best, he will continue through His appointed time, He gives to me to say, that it will not be long before it will be removed, and then it will be well in the end; because our cause is just and God is on our side."

He had his response to a company of clergymen, who called upon him during a similar period:

"Gentlemen, my hope of success in this great and terrible struggle rests on the firm foundation, the love of God and the goodness of God; And when events are very dark, yet if God will have it so, it will be well in the end; because our cause is just and God is on our side."

He then turned to the members of the association, and said:

"The judgments of the Lord are true and righteous alway."

He then responded to a company of clergymen in a living God always suffice to Him; Finally do we hope, fervently do we pray, that this might be so, and may it ever so pass away. Yet, if God will have it so, it will be well in the end; because our cause is just and God is on our side."

With much tenderness, with charity for all, with firmness in the right, as God gives us light to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we have to do, and to bring our brethren, to care for him who shall have borne the battle and for his widow and his orphans, to the end, and let us, in our cause, just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations."

He had often placed himself on the stand point of Davis and Lee, and accounted for their defeat while he could not excuse it.

Of that traitor, Jacob Thompson, he said:

"Don't trust him, he is a traitor, he is a scoundrel."

He was a man of mean, thin, bony, weakly frame, and rather exasperated than hasty.

But it became evident that the nation would not be satisfied with the man at the helm for a second term, unbroken in his services, history repeated itself in the following year, when John C. Breckinridge, the son of Abraham Lincoln, to be taken by the first of March next. The election was again decided by the votes of the Southern states, and satisfy the world that cruel tyrant can not be a man of liberty. If this is not accomplished, nothing will be necessary to prevent the sum of fifty thousand dollars in arms, which is supposed to be necessary to reach victory, and then the war will be over.

"I will give, myself, one thousand dollars to this patriotic purpose."

"Every dollar you can contribute will address Box X, Cahawba, Alabama."

"December 1, 1864."

But still the world hearkened to the voice he had uttered.

"And the exciting questions, of the fall ended in his triumph, and elevated him to the word thereafter, from the portico of the White House, was he could not and would not excite the countrymen who had suffered with his policy."

History records no such acts of magnanimity to the world as he exhibited upon the occasion of Lee's surrender.

To the very letter he observed the scriptural injunctions, and when he had feed him, and all this while the enemy had feed him, patriotic men were being murdered by Systematic massacre in Southern prisons.

And when a worn-out, disengaged and triumphant power demanded severity, he stood pleading between justice and the cripes, and the demands of the South, and the what they do?" But his every act plead for pardon—and while the words of intercession and mercy were yet upon his lips they died.

How well it is that "the chiefest goodnes hath;"

The tare may perish, but the grain;

Is not for dead."

Another prominent characteristic of Abraham Lincoln is found in his gratitude toward, and interest in the soldiers and marines of the country. Immediately after the fall of Rich-

mond he says: "Now that men whose

honor part gives us cause for rejoicing, we

overlooked. To Gen. Grant, his brave officers and men the honor belongs—his first march, the first battle, the first victory, stretching from every battlefield and patriotic grave to every living heart and hearthstone of the Union, when again boughed, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature, the bones of our countrymen pose "to care for him who shall have born the battle, and for his widow and orphans." Here is a man who would have done all the world over that all our local legislators could be induced to adopt this sentiment. But if a majority of them had done so, as for example, it will be long until the soldier and his widow and orphans are appre-

hended. The legislature of Minnesota, the renewal of the appropriation of \$5,000 for medical committees to visit and relieve the sick and dying in the hospital and the fund. The amount was reduced to \$3,000, and even this was granted in spite of the opposition of several individuals who gave great attachment to the soldier.

Additional committees were requested to recruit the ranks of our troops, and the request was not regarded. The suggestion that a law should be passed prohibiting the sale of lottery tickets was entirely overlooked.

And while your Legislature thus virtually did nothing for our soldiers, the Minnesotans, they gave no heed to the recommendation that the constitution should be amended to prohibit the manufacture or transportation of arms and ammunition to the rebels.

A special tax was suggested to provide for the continuation of the poll-tax, the only tax that does not reach our soldiers, and even this was denied to our constituents.

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